

(COPYRIGHT, 1922, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.)

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1922.

Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

DOORN WOULD LIKE
TO OUST EX-KAISERVillagers Object to His
Presence as Bringing
About Heavier Taxes.

HE PAYS NONE HIMSELF

Never Gives Tips and Turns
Away Poor Germans
From His Door.

ASKED TO AID TOWNSMEN

Gets Letter Suggesting He
Chop Wood and Sell Cord-
age for Charity.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 11.

Although by all indications the former Kaiser intends making Doornhuis the center of the social life of Utrecht province this winter to keep the "Queen of Prussia" from longing for her children or her Silesian home, William is not likely to gain much sympathy from the villagers. In fact, there is already a strong movement to oust the ex-Kaiser from Utrecht, on the grounds that his presence is too costly, the inhabitants being compelled to pay heavier taxes.

This opposition started when William's lack of generosity began to be noticeable. With the exception of a few tradesmen, nobody in Doornhuis has received a tip from the one-time monarch. Just once he gave evidence of generosity, when he presented to Amerongen a small hospital shed, but he made no provision for its maintenance and to-day the villagers are proposing to close it rather than pay the few cents extra taxes. Doornhuis could have had a similar establishment, but receiving by Amerongen's experience it refused to accept it.

The greatest complaint, however, is that the ex-Kaiser is not even charitable toward the many German poor who cross the frontier, often making the journey to Doornhuis to play for elms from the man they once held in highest admiration. Of course, William insists that with the degradation of the mark he is hardly able to meet expenses, but the villagers want to know what has become of the funds deposited before the war in Amerongen banks and how the money is being spent. The Government has shown exceptional leniency in view of the former Kaiser's income, as expressed in marks, but the public is asking why he is not asked to contribute to the relief of the unemployed. He is lavishly supplied for a few Utrecht or Doornhuis guests, who are always ready to accept the invitation, but the unemployed are not so fortunate.

So animated did this opposition become during the preparations for the wedding last week that William's mail contained nearly 100 letters, all signed asking when he intended to share Doornhuis tax burden. One mischievous suggestion that he might make reparation for three years of unemployment by a few hours of wood chopping daily, selling the cordage for the benefit of Doornhuis poorer families and other provincial charities.

The villagers say, however, that that is really not an important item as compared with the fact that William himself has not paid a single penny in taxes since he invited himself to spend the winter of his life in Holland. The Government has shown exceptional leniency in view of the former Kaiser's income, as expressed in marks, but the public is asking why he is not asked to contribute to the relief of the unemployed. He is lavishly supplied for a few Utrecht or Doornhuis guests, who are always ready to accept the invitation, but the unemployed are not so fortunate.

So animated did this opposition become during the preparations for the wedding last week that William's mail contained nearly 100 letters, all signed asking when he intended to share Doornhuis tax burden. One mischievous suggestion that he might make reparation for three years of unemployment by a few hours of wood chopping daily, selling the cordage for the benefit of Doornhuis poorer families and other provincial charities.

CABLE SHIP RETIRED
AT END OF 48 YEARSThe Faraday Laid 50,000
Miles; Now Becomes Tanker.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 11.

After playing more than 50,000 miles of submarine cable, the Faraday, a ship which perhaps has had a part in more interesting events than any afloat, has been retired and condemned to become a tanker.

In its service of forty-eight years it laid eight Atlantic cables, the first in 1874, and connected the United States with Europe, and also the Amazon River and Pacific cables. She is a 5,000-ton vessel, 360 feet long, but is now regarded as obsolete for cable repair and renewal work.

SEEKS TITLE OF PRINCE
AS PRESENT FOR SONHerman von Ostheim Sues to
Reign What He Renounced.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 11.

Intensely republican courts of Germany have before them the perplexing task of awarding the title of Prince to Herman von Ostheim, who is suing to be crowned as a young man as a birthday present, although he himself discarded it in 1909. Herman von Ostheim is the son of the former Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, one of the small States incorporated in the free State of Prussia. Herr Ostheim declares that the renounced title was paid to the house of Saxe-Weimar by the royal family when a settlement was made of royal holdings. Herr Ostheim is known in Germany as the owner of the country's finest racing stables.

BULLFIGHTS LESS PERILOUS
THAN ARE PARIS STREETSCity Councilor Asks Prefect of Police to Forbid Moving
Pictures of Scenes in Arena as Injurious to
Youth, Denying They Depict Bravery.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 11.

Having failed in their efforts to have American Wild West pictures banned in Paris, the municipal councilors are now devoting their attention to motion pictures showing bullfights. In view of the ridiculous fines imposed on tondors who took part in the fights recently staged in the south of France the effort to prohibit them is not destined to be successful.

Councilor Leopold Bollen wrote to Prefect of Police Naudin asking him to take measures to prevent the exhibition of any motion pictures showing bullfighting scenes. Bollen asked Naudin if he believed the view of a dying horse or bull could have a salutary effect upon young persons who always form the largest part of a motion picture audience. The contention that the skill and bravery of the torador set a good example for boys and young men tending to develop fearlessness Bollen answered by denying that there was any bravery connected with bullfighting.

He asserted that it takes considerable more courage to cross a crowded street in Paris than it does to face a bull in the arena and that the records of casualties show that the danger posed by an ordinary Parisian in crossing a street under Paris traffic regulations is considerably greater than that encountered by the matador who toys with an enraged and gregarious bull. Bollen therefore demands that energetic steps be taken to forbid the making of such films and suggests fines for producers who do so.

OLD IRISH SPEAKER'S
CHAIR LOST IN FIREDescendant Had Planned to
Present It to New Dublin
Parliament.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Dublin, Nov. 11.

The carved white wood Speaker's chair of the old Irish Parliament, which the descendant of the last Speaker, Lord Massereene and Ferrard, had planned to give to the new Irish Parliament, was destroyed in a fire which destroyed the Massereene and Ferrard country seat, Antrim Castle, when the old Parliament was burned in 1798, the chair was given to the last Speaker, Sir John Foster, afterward Baron Foster. The Viscount Massereene, who married a daughter of the eighth Viscount Massereene.

The present holder of the titles announced that he would give the chair to the future all Ireland Parliament. The Viscount has a silver mace used in the old House of Commons, which he recently stored in a secret place, fearing it would be stolen.

Several other relics from the old House have been scattered in extraordinary places. The benches were transferred to the home of the Speaker, Lord Massereene and Ferrard, and now serve at the special meetings of this scholarly institution. The Speaker's robes and special mace are preserved in the National Museum, Dublin. The magnificent candelabra which hung from the center of the ceiling now hangs in the examination hall of Trinity College, Dublin. The old silver bell which used to announce the roll call, the tone of which is said to be particularly sweet, found a resting place in the old Theater Royal, where it served to summon the actors to the stage. The theater was destroyed by fire many years ago and the bell was melted in the flames.

The silver was collected, the bell was recast and is now used behind the scenes of the present Gaiety Theater.

The old House of Lords is the only part of Ireland's former Parliament that remains intact. With two huge tapestries worth thousands of pounds each, used as table covers, the room serves as the meeting place for the directors of the Bank of Ireland. A finely executed statue of George III. occupies the dais, where it was placed after the dissolution.

The silver was collected, the bell was recast and is now used behind the scenes of the present Gaiety Theater.

The old House of Lords is the only part of Ireland's former Parliament that remains intact. With two huge tapestries worth thousands of pounds each, used as table covers, the room serves as the meeting place for the directors of the Bank of Ireland. A finely executed statue of George III. occupies the dais, where it was placed after the dissolution.

The silver was collected, the bell was recast and is now used behind the scenes of the present Gaiety Theater.

The old House of Lords is the only part of Ireland's former Parliament that remains intact. With two huge tapestries worth thousands of pounds each, used as table covers, the room serves as the meeting place for the directors of the Bank of Ireland. A finely executed statue of George III. occupies the dais, where it was placed after the dissolution.

ITALY SENDS UNTRAINED
DIPLOMAT TO AMERICAShows Spirit of Youth Is
Smashing Old Traditions.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Rome, Nov. 11.

The appointment of Prince Gelasio Gattuso as Ambassador to the United States was highly commended here. He is the son of a Roman patrician family and enters diplomatic life for the first time. The action of Premier Mussolini in sending a young man, untrained in the old forms of diplomacy, is another evidence that the spirit of youth is smashing old traditions and really dominates the new Government.

Italy is much pleased with the United States representative, Ambassador Gattuso, who, every one, as a young man, is expected to bring the spirit of directness and simplicity which distinguishes American diplomacy. Young Italy is returning to the old European traditions and really dominates the new Government.

Italy is much pleased with the United States representative, Ambassador Gattuso, who, every one, as a young man, is expected to bring the spirit of directness and simplicity which distinguishes American diplomacy. Young Italy is returning to the old European traditions and really dominates the new Government.

CANDIDATE RECEIVES
UNEMPLOYMENT AIDBritish Labor Man Campaign-
ing Under Difficulties.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 11.

Councilor Arthur Starks, a labor candidate for a seat in the House of Commons from East Hull, admits that he is in a desperate financial straits because every day he must stand in line and collect his unemployment dole. He told an audience: "I am the only prospective member of Parliament who is in a desperate financial straits because every day he must stand in line and collect his unemployment dole. It is no laughing matter, but times are hard and work is scarce and I must suffer the degradation of standing in a queue to receive an allowance."

PEMBERTON DEALS
WITH NORTHCLEFFENovelist's Memoir Tells of
Publisher as 'a Friend
and a Man.'

TELLS OF HIS EARLY DAYS

Couldn't See Why Others of
His Staff Did Not Succeed
as He Had.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 11.

A striking story of the life of the late Viscount Northcliffe, written by Max Pemberton, one of the publisher's closest friends, was published this week. It is entitled "Memoir: Lord Northcliffe." It treats of the remarkable man's character from his reporting days when he was not even employed regularly but was doing free lance work in Fleet street.

Pemberton does not attempt to discuss either the principles or convictions which in his later days caused Lord Northcliffe to adopt such a strong line of action for or against the existing Government. He does not tell why Northcliffe attacked practically every movement and every position taken by Lloyd George after the armistice. He treats, according to his preface, with "a friend and a man."

Great and Beloved Friend.

Pemberton says of him that "to me he was a great and beloved friend, to all I believe, a remarkable personality, a great patriot who rendered imperishable service to his country and who will never be forgotten by his countrymen."

The author goes on to talk of the man whose misfortune was that he had to start life "with poor health, but who, despite every disappointment, compelled success. As some men are born with a sense of the theater, so he was born with an instinct and understanding of the great reading public which has never been surpassed or is ever likely to be. To his genius were allied the great business gifts of Lord Rothermere."

Pemberton paints something like a picture of the man who, starting from nothing, owned a paper when he was 23, was a millionaire ten years later and in the next decade probably the biggest publisher in the world.

"The relationship which had existed between himself and Northcliffe, as he once said to me, 'did not have luck,' 'embraced him,' says Pemberton, 'and he could not realize why his articles were not better than those of his staff.'"

CAMPAIGN IN ITALY
TO STOP SWEARINGSociety Formed in Verona to
Eliminate Country's Pic-
turesque Pet Vice.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Rome, Nov. 11.

Italy has never produced a Caricature or an Anthony Comstock. An anti-carnegie league or a prohibition society in this land is unthinkable. But Italy has a society which is not like its fellows, so an anti-swearing society has been formed in Verona to eliminate profanity from the country.

If the gentle accomplishment of swearing were as universally understood as an art as painting or music, American tourists would come to Italy especially to listen to the masters of profanity, which were not like its fellows, so an anti-swearing society has been formed in Verona to eliminate profanity from the country.

The Italians, in this reinforcing their vocabulary, became first of all the Supreme Being and work down through all the saints of the calendar, and they remember all the oaths of the pagan world, which were not like its fellows, so an anti-swearing society has been formed in Verona to eliminate profanity from the country.

Even the most devout Catholics say "Per Bacco" with every other sentence.

Early in the last century, the Italian language was a jumble of profanity, and each individual swore as he pleased. The society was formed to stop this. The first of all the saints of the calendar, and they remember all the oaths of the pagan world, which were not like its fellows, so an anti-swearing society has been formed in Verona to eliminate profanity from the country.

WAR CHANGED NORTHCLEFFE

In the last decade, the writer says,
Northcliffe became another man. Find-
ing the war, which, 'with the im-
mense strain which Northcliffe suffered,
transformed him from a person of boy-
ish manner to a grave man, and the
change which came over him was almost
imperceptible except to the intimate
friends who met with him almost daily.
His projected journey in 1914 across
the world caused his friends to remon-
strate, telling him that it would be
his death warrant, but he merely re-
plied to me: 'Max, I must go to Aus-
tralia. I am thinking of the British
race.'"Y. M. C. A. AIDS RUSSIAN
PROFESSORS IN BERLINForty, Exiled by Soviet, Start
Schools Abroad.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 11.

The Y. M. C. A. in Berlin is assisting Russian professors of philosophy and comparative religions to establish a school in Berlin. A month ago the Soviet Government became aware of the Russian professors who had fled from their universities in the Moscow and Petrograd and decided to deport them. The Y. M. C. A. in Berlin is assisting Russian professors of philosophy and comparative religions to establish a school in Berlin. A month ago the Soviet Government became aware of the Russian professors who had fled from their universities in the Moscow and Petrograd and decided to deport them.

BUTCHER'S BOY WINS
MILLION IN LOTTERYIt's France, but It Spurs the
French Gambling Craze.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 11.

The demand for French and international lottery bonds jumped considerably this week upon information that a lucky one had been drawn by a butcher's boy in Bordeaux. He collected 1,000,000 francs on the winning number. Although he is 34, the new millionaire had been a butcher's boy all his life, saving centimes and sous for many years to buy the lottery chance.

The incident has started a rush on the Credit Foncier and Credit National for bonds, particularly for the Panama Lottery, which is offered in France on easy installment. While the banks are unable to keep up with the demand for the bonds, the semi-weekly journals which publish the lists of winning numbers are holding meetings and lectures to attract the public. The newspapers are selling these sheets in great quantities to new boys have been engaged to peddle them on the boulevards, much to the disturbance of strollers, who can scarcely avoid running into eager scrutinizers of the lists of winners.

FRENCH FAVOR SOFT
COLLAR FOR DINNERWould Abolish High Starched
Article in Evening Wear.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 11.

Men in French society are beginning to regret they have no Prince of Wales of their own to act as leader in fashions of costume. There is only Andre Fouquieres, and he, in most men's opinion, is too severe for the role of arbiter. They would like such a personage as the British peer apparent to saunter around in society circles wearing a boiled soft collar, for that's all the Frenchmen want changed in their attire.

They have tried newspaper campaigns, and have even got doctors to declare that wearing a high starched collar is dangerous to health, but all in vain. The last hope lies in some unassuming society leader refusing to attend dinners in evening clothes unless he is allowed to wear a soft collar.

Hope is running high, however, that King Alfonso of Spain will advocate the soft collar when he visits the Riviera this winter.

VATICAN WILL MAKE
PEACE WITH FRANCEPope Pins About to Recognize
Separation of Church
and State.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Rome, Nov. 11.

Prospects for a concordat between the Vatican and France are now bright. The New York Herald correspondent was informed to-day by the Vatican's State Department. Although recent reports that the Pope has recognized the diocesan associations of France were declared premature, assurance was given that Pope Pius's decision is expected to be in favor of such recognition, which involves also recognition of the French law of 1905 separating the church from the state.

If Pius settles the French question, this will live as one of the diplomatic accomplishments of his pontificate, and will crown the efforts of the late Benedict XV, who, with Cardinal Gasparri, labored to effect a settlement of the administration of church affairs in France.

The Congregation of the Cardinals for Special Affairs, which considered the situation in July, returned a report advising the recognition of diocesan associations, only three out of seven cardinals voting for recognition. These were Gasparri, Vannutelli and Cagliero. Pope Pius, after long consideration, saw on the point of a decision against the majority, which they felt was in the church conceding to France the principle of lay supervision, provided, however, that the association be permitted to arrange for the purchase of the land.

France also has made concessions in agreeing in principle to diocesan associations, instead of "associations ecclesiastiques," which were provided in the law of 1905 and which did not recognize hierarchical control, being composed of the lay representatives of congregations. Pius X. these associations never came into existence. The compromise idea of diocesan associations, which was brought forward by a reporter to the Vatican, was signed between state and church in France.

This is considered the best solution of the problem, and at once both church authority and civil law. However, most cardinals are not in favor of it because it is an outgrowth of the law of 1905, which they feel was inspired by hatred of the church. French bishops are about equally divided on the question.

VATICAN WILL MAKE
PEACE WITH FRANCEPope Pins About to Recognize
Separation of Church
and State.

TELLS OF HIS EARLY DAYS

Couldn't See Why Others of
His Staff Did Not Succeed
as He Had.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Rome, Nov. 11.

Prospects for a concordat between the Vatican and France are now bright. The New York Herald correspondent was informed to-day by the Vatican's State Department. Although recent reports that the Pope has recognized the diocesan associations of France were declared premature, assurance was given that Pope Pius's decision is expected to be in favor of such recognition, which involves also recognition of the French law of 1905 separating the church from the state.

If Pius settles the French question, this will live as one of the diplomatic accomplishments of his pontificate, and will crown the efforts of the late Benedict XV, who, with Cardinal Gasparri, labored to effect a settlement of the administration of church affairs in France.

The Congregation of the Cardinals for Special Affairs, which considered the situation in July, returned a report advising the recognition of diocesan associations, only three out of seven cardinals voting for recognition. These were Gasparri, Vannutelli and Cagliero. Pope Pius, after long consideration, saw on the point of a decision against the majority, which they felt was in the church conceding to France the principle of lay supervision, provided, however, that the association be permitted to arrange for the purchase of the land.

France also has made concessions in agreeing in principle to diocesan associations, instead of "associations ecclesiastiques," which were provided in the law of 1905 and which did not recognize hierarchical control, being composed of the lay representatives of congregations. Pius X. these associations never came into existence. The compromise idea of diocesan associations, which was brought forward by a reporter to the Vatican, was signed between state and church in France.

This is considered the best solution of the problem, and at once both church authority and civil law. However, most cardinals are not in favor of it because it is an outgrowth of the law of 1905, which they feel was inspired by hatred of the church. French bishops are about equally divided on the question.

MRS. CATT IN BERLIN
TO ENTHUSE WOMENWants German Suffragists to
Take Interest in
Politics.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 11.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, has arrived in Berlin to arrange with local suffrage leaders for the international congress of the alliance, which will be held in this city some time during May. With Mrs. Catt are Miss Rose Maitland, Holland, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the congress; Mrs. Corbett Ashby of London; and Mrs. Stanley McCormick of New York city. The congress will be held in Milan, president of the Italian National Suffrage Association, and Prof. Maria Schiavoni, head of the Rome committee for women.

Mrs. Catt reports that the chief subjects to come before the congress will be four questions which have been studied by special committees since the last congress, which was held in Geneva two years ago. These are the nationality of married women, the care of illegitimate children, equal pay for equal work, and the right of women to hold office. A special day set aside for women members of the various parliaments. The "Dean of Women M. P.'s," Mrs. Pugh-John, who has sat for ten years in the House of Commons, will preside for the day and Lady Astor will be among the many speakers, all of whom will be members of Parliament.

At the present time it is impossible to tell how many delegates can be present in Rome, because the rates of money exchange will curtail the maximum representation from many countries. At most only twelve delegates are allotted to each country, and several maximum delegations will be able to attend the congress.

AMERICAN IS MISSING
IN MONTMARTRE HOMEC. P. Kelly of Harrisburg Had
20,000 Francs When He Left.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 11.

The police are trying to locate C. P. Kelly of Harrisburg, Pa., who, according to his wife's story, walked out of their home on the Butte Montmartre five days ago with 20,000 francs in his pocket, took his morning coffee as usual at the corner wine shop and then disappeared.

Kelly served in the navy during the war and married a French girl early in 1917. Although he has several times yielded to a nomadic inclination growing out of his life at sea, he always left Mrs. Kelly with money and was informed of his movements.

ACTOR FORGETS LINES
IN 999TH PERFORMANCEJack Girling Chats Too Long;
Puts on Wig Backward.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 11.

At the 999th performance at the Lyric Theater of "The Beggar's Opera" Jack Girling, who has played the part of the turnkey all this time without a break, forgot his lines. He came on the stage with his wig on backward, and then he forgot his lines. He had to be prompted. The incident became a joke with the company which is still playing in the piece.

Girling explained his blunder by saying that he had stopped to chat too long in his dressing room and that when he heard his cue he lost his head in the haste of trying to find his wig.

WIFE LOST IT WHEN CLEANING
ANIMAL FOR DINNERSpecial Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 11.

The discovery of a cat in the kitchen of Thomas Sharp of Liverpool at an inquest following his death suddenly reminded his wife that he had mislaid a needle after cleaning a rabbit and been preparing for dinner several days before.

Sharp at the time thought he had swallowed a bone. He went to a hospital, but soon he died. The cause was death came to light only through the post mortem.

FRENCH RESIST VISIT
OF GERMANS IN NORTHWar Sufferers Witness Arriv-
al; Receive Them Coldly.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 11.

With the Allies celebrating the signing of the armistice in the Compiègne forest, the population of the devastated regions of northern France is being reminded of the German industrial leaders rather more than a coincidence.

Although the coming of important men like Herr Stinnes was recently announced, the fact is that only obscure heads of former enemy industries were seen in northern France. Their visit was kept a close secret in consequence of numerous campaigns and threats by the inhabitants to refuse to let the Germans inspect the scenes of the war, but the arrival of several carloads of them in the region of Soissons and Laon, and even in Compiègne, was witnessed by scores of war sufferers.

Happily for the Germans, the people remained calm, satisfied merely to watch the sojourners. Everywhere the Germans went they were received coldly and courteously.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN GASP;
NO THANKSGIVING TURKEY!Stirred by Reports That Not One Holiday Gobbler Is
Available in Germany, Restaurateurs Are Search-
ing Nearby Countries for Festive Bird.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 11.

The American turkey is as extinct in Germany as the dodo bird, according to Berlin restaurant keepers, who agents have returned from their first buying expedition to report that not a single Thanksgiving fowl is available. The announcement caused dismay in the American colony. Hundreds of American dinners had been ordered early in anticipation of a turkey shortage, but not even the restaurant keepers suspected that there would be a total failure. Berlin restaurateurs with American patrons are searching nearby countries for the festive bird, so there still is hope.

The absence of turkeys means that the poultry raisers are getting back to the pre-war status when turkeys were not raised in Germany. After the war a few Germans who had lived in America began raising them for the benefit of Americans in big hotels and restaurants where fancy prices were paid for them.

The unfavorable spring weather made it difficult and unprofitable to save the broods this year, so that even the fancy poultrymen in the Hamburg district gave up the raising of turkeys.

BUYS A VOLCANO
FOR HUNTING GAMESir Charles Ross Purchases in
Africa Largest Crater in
World.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 11.

Edeas, which is the paradise of wild animals, has been purchased by Sir Charles Ross of Chalmers, Scotland, inventor of the Ross rifle, and will be explored by scientists. It is the giant crater of an extinct volcano in Ngorongoro, the largest that ever existed on this planet. The Germans are believed to have known of it before the war but kept its existence secret.

Sir Charles Ross, who is now in Africa on a shooting expedition two years ago accompanied by T. A. Barnes, an explorer, and Mrs. Frederick Dalziel of New York, when they came upon the crater accidentally. Sir Charles and his party entered the crater and saw enough to cause him to resolve that no more shooting should be allowed. He then began to arrange for the purchase of the crater.

No "keep off" signs will be needed, for the crater is 100 miles from a railroad and surrounded by the wildest sort of country. The domain is a natural protection for animals and Sir Charles estimates that there are 75,000 animals, including many rare specimens, in this closed territory. He believes that a well equipped expedition will make some remarkable discoveries there, as the crater probably provides a refuge for many animals now extinct in the outside world. There are other volcanoes grouped about in Ngorongoro, more than one of which is larger than Mount Etna.

MRS. CATT IN BERLIN
TO ENTHUSE WOMENWants German Suffragists to
Take Interest in
Politics.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, Nov. 11.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, has arrived in Berlin to arrange with local suffrage leaders for the international congress of the alliance, which will be held in this city some time during May. With Mrs. Catt are Miss Rose Maitland, Holland, chairman of the committee of arrangements for the congress; Mrs. Corbett Ashby of London; and Mrs. Stanley McCormick of New York city. The congress will be held in Milan, president of the Italian National Suffrage Association, and Prof. Maria Schiavoni, head of the Rome committee for women.

Mrs. Catt reports that the chief subjects to come before the congress will be four questions which have been studied by special committees since the last congress, which was held in Geneva two years ago. These are the nationality of married women, the care of illegitimate children, equal pay for equal work, and the right of women to hold office. A special day set aside for women members of the various parliaments. The "Dean of Women M. P.'s," Mrs. Pugh-John, who has sat for ten years in the House of Commons, will preside for the day and Lady Astor will be among the many speakers, all of whom will be members of Parliament.

At the present time it is impossible to tell how many delegates can be present in Rome, because the rates of money exchange will curtail the maximum representation from many countries. At most only twelve delegates are allotted to each country, and several maximum delegations will be able to attend the congress.

AMERICAN IS MISSING
IN MONTMARTRE HOMEC. P. Kelly of Harrisburg Had
20,000 Francs When He Left.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 11.

The police are trying to locate C. P. Kelly of Harrisburg, Pa., who, according to his wife's story, walked out of their home on the Butte Montmartre five days ago with 20,000 francs in his pocket, took his morning coffee as usual at the corner wine shop and then disappeared.

Kelly served in the navy during the war and married a French girl early in 1917. Although he has several times yielded to a nomadic inclination growing out of his life at sea, he always left Mrs. Kelly with money and was informed of his movements.

ACTOR FORGETS LINES
IN 999TH PERFORMANCEJack Girling Chats Too Long;
Puts on Wig Backward.Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.New York Herald Bureau,
London, Nov. 11.